

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**  
**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODUH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR**

**Received up to 5th June, 1879.**

**P O L I T I C A L.**

**THE *Oudh Akhbār* of the 4th June, referring to the con-**

**Circulation,  
719 copies.**

The conclusion of peace  
between the Government  
of India and the Amir of  
Kabul.

clusion of peace between the Govern-  
ment of India and the Amir of Kabul,  
suggests that a darbar should be held  
by the Government of India to confer honours and titles  
upon those native chiefs who exhibited their loyalty during  
the war and offered to lend their troops for service on the  
frontier. If, in view of the great trouble and expense which  
a journey to the proposed darbar will entail upon the native  
chiefs, it should not be considered advisable to invite all the  
feudatory chiefs to the darbar, the darbar should be held in  
the Panjab, and only the Panjab chiefs invited to it. Yakub  
Khan and the other Afghan chiefs and sardars should be also  
requested to attend it.



The same paper says that the predecessors of Lord Lytton tried to solve the Kabul difficulty, but in vain. Lord Lytton has, however, succeeded in placing our relations with Afghanistan on a satisfactory footing. Yakub Khan, who was long in prison, has fortunately ascended the throne. As he has placed himself under the protection of the Government of India, he will be able to rule over his kingdom without fear of internal or external foes. The treaty of peace is undoubtedly beneficial both to Yakub Khan and ourselves. The treaty affords an ample proof of the great liberality and generosity of the British Government. The Government has restored the whole of the territories which our troops have conquered and occupied, and demanded no war indemnity from Yakub Khan. Far from exacting a tribute from him, the Government has granted him an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees. Moreover, the Government has guaranteed to him the possession of his territories against foreign aggression.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 1st June publishes the articles of peace concluded between the Government of India and the Amir Yakub Khan of Kabul, and remarks that it is a matter of satisfaction that the Kabul expedition has been quite successful. The war has had the effect of establishing British influence in Afghanistan, and of securing the Indian frontier against foreign invasion.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 1st June states that the Sultan of Turkey has appointed the Begam of Bhopal a member of the first order of dignity in Turkey, the Begam Consort a member of the second order, her minister a member of the third order, and her ambassador a member of the fourth order, in recognition of their contribution for the relief of the Turks during the late Russo-Turkish war.

The bestowal of medals by the Sultan of Turkey upon the Begam of Bhopal, the Begam Consort, &c.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Berar Mitra* of the 27th May (received on the 30th

Circulation,  
105 copies.

The retrenchment of  
public expenditure.

idem), in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, expresses its concurrence with the *Bombay Gazette* in thinking that the pay of the highly-paid officers should be reduced. No great saving can be effected by dismissing a few chaprasis or ill-paid clerks. If the pay of the district judges and magistrates were reduced to about Rs. 1,800 a month, a yearly saving of about two lakhs of rupees would be effected in the Bombay presidency alone.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* of the 28th May says that

Circulation,  
85 copies.

The Hardwar pilgrims  
of Kumaun and Garhwál.

a very sad rumour is afloat regarding the wholesale destruction of the Kumaun and Garhwal pilgrims on their way home from Hardwar. No less than twenty thousand pilgrims are missing. When cholera broke out at Hardwar, the authorities ordered the Kumaun and Garhwal pilgrims to return to their houses, but prohibited them from going by the usual road. Accordingly the pilgrims had to pick their way through forests, where they could get neither water nor food, and perished from starvation. It was an act of great folly on the part of the authorities to compel the pilgrims to travel through deserts. The Government should make strict enquiries into the matter.

A correspondent of the *Almorah Akhbár* of the 1st June

Circulation,  
57 copies.

The misconduct of the  
police towards the pilgrims  
of Kumaun at Hardwar.

bitterly complains of the misconduct of the police towards the Kumaun and Garhwal pilgrims at Hardwar.

The hill pilgrims arrived at Chandi on the 10th April. Chandi is situated near Hardwar, and is surrounded on all sides by hills. The police did not allow the pilgrims to cross the river, and compelled all of them to remain where they were. The result was that cholera broke out among them owing to the great heat. On this the police began to drive them out from the place, as a flock of sheep, by force. The



police beat them with sticks and even fired guns with blank cartridges to intimidate them. A stampede followed, and the pilgrims fled into unknown deserts, where many of them perished from want of food and water. Only some of them survived the catastrophe and reached their houses. Had not the commissioner and the district officers of Kumaun made immediate arrangements for their relief, all would have succumbed. The writer hopes that the Government will make full enquiries into the misconduct of the police.

Circulation,  
475 copies.

The *Rahbari Hind*, Lahore, of the 2nd June, quotes an extract from the *Madras Mail* to the effect that the Madras Chamber of

Commerce protests against the appropriation of the proceeds of the license tax to purposes other than the relief of the famine-stricken people, and remarks that as at the time of levying the license tax the Government of India promised that the proceeds of the tax would be only devoted to the prevention and relief of famine, it should keep to its promise, and not appropriate income derived from the license tax to any other purpose. The people are already suffering from the scarcity of food. It is surprising that no measures have been adopted for the relief of the sufferers. When a famine insurance fund has been created, there seems to be no reason why the public or municipal committees should contribute any subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken people. If the Government will misappropriate the proceeds of the license tax, it will be guilty of a breach of faith.

Circulation,  
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 30th May, in regard to the results of the late High Court pleader-ship examination, remarks that this is the first time that not a single candidate has been successful, and that as many as 18 candidates have been declared disqualified from again competing for the examination. It is a matter of deep regret that 18 men should be proscribed for life.



It is rumoured that they were suspected of changing their answers. This kind of suspicion can arise only in the following ways :—

*Firstly*, when different kinds of ink seem to have been used. But this is no good ground of suspicion. If a little water is thrown out of the ink-stand, or the ink is well shaken, the colour is sure to become darker than before.

*Secondly*, when different pens seem to have been used. This is also no good ground of suspicion. A man sometimes writes with a quill and sometimes with a steel-pen.

*Thirdly*, when a candidate is suspected of copying from books. But it should be observed that some students are accustomed to commit their books to memory. It is well known that many Musalmans can repeat the whole *Kuran* without the book.

We do not mean to say that no candidate was guilty of misconduct. Some candidates may have used unfair means to pass the examination, but it is not easy to discover those candidates. A commission consisting of some able barristers-at-law or pleaders should have been appointed to enquire into the matter, but the work was entrusted by the High Court to a man who himself was a candidate. Moreover, the suspected candidates should have been given an opportunity to defend themselves. We hope that the High Court will again take the matter into its favourable consideration.

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 30th May says that perhaps the retrenchment of public expenditure has been rendered necessary by some unforeseen calamities which have entailed a large expenditure, and by the sacrifice of a large amount of revenue for the benefit of the Manchester mill-owners. There are many items of expenditure in the Indian budget which can be

Circulation,  
150 copies.



considerably curtailed without detriment to the public interests. In fact, if those items had been originally checked, the financial difficulties to which the Government is at present exposed would not have arisen, nor would it have been necessary to levy any new taxes which have produced so much popular discontent. The measures of economical reduction proposed by the Government of India in its recent circular addressed to the local Governments and Administrations on the subject cannot improve the state of the Indian finances. If the Government is really anxious to maintain the finances in a satisfactory condition, it should carefully examine the Indian budget and scrutinize every item of expenditure. It is impossible for us to criticize all those charges which we consider to be useless or extravagant within the short space at our disposal. But we will briefly refer here to some of the more prominent charges which admit of retrenchment :—

*Firstly.*—There is great room for retrenchment in the Home charges, which are now more than four times what they were in the time of the East India Company. Moreover, the Council of the Secretary of State answers no useful purpose, and should be abolished.

*Secondly.*—The Cooper's Hill College should be abolished. The Civil Engineering Colleges of India are quite sufficient to provide for the requirements of the public service.

*Thirdly.*—The Military charges are now much heavier than they were formerly, while the numerical strength of the army has been diminished. The short-term system of relief involves a large expenditure. The period of service for European regiments of troops in India should be extended from 10 to 15 years. When a regiment of British troops is



ordered for Indian service, every kind of expense of that regiment from that date is charged to the Indian revenues, which is not just. The Indian Exchequer should defray the expenses of British regiments nominated for Indian service only from that day on which they start for India. Economy should be enforced in the commissariat, the armoury, and other departments connected with the army. In view of the increased facilities of communication between England and India, and between the different provinces of India itself, there seems to be no need for maintaining a large British army in India, which entails a very heavy expenditure. The strength of the British army should be reduced to one-half or two-thirds of the present strength, and new regiments of native troops may be enlisted, if necessary.

*Fourthly.*—In the regulation provinces not only the officers get a larger pay than in the non-regulation provinces, but there are some offices which are not necessary. The commissionerships of the North-Western Provinces should be abolished, and the work which the commissioners have to do distributed among collectors and judges. In view of the proposed additional work being thrown upon the latter, their office establishments may be increased. Moreover, there seems to be no reason why there should be a separate commander-in-chief in each presidency, and each governor or lieutenant-governor should have a council.



*Fifthly.*—There seems to be no reason why the pay of officers in the regulation provinces should be larger than that of the corresponding officers in the non-regulation provinces, especially when the latter have more work to do than the former. The pay of the former should be reduced to that of the latter.

*Sixthly.*—The Small Cause Courts should be abolished, as the way in which justice is administered by those courts is not good, and *panchaitis* should be established in their place.

*Seventhly.*—The settlement department is quite as extravagant as the public works and the commissariat departments. A strict check should be exercised over it.

*Eighthly.*—A strict check should also be exercised over the public works department, and all works should be strongly built, so that they may not have to be repaired every year.

The adoption of such effective economical measures, and not the dismissal of a few ill-paid clerks, would improve the condition of the Indian finances.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st June says that it appears from the *Government Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces of the 10th May that no candidates have passed the late High Court pleadership examination, and that 18 candidates have been declared disqualified from presenting themselves again for the examination. Some of the proscribed candidates are respectable men and Government servants, and some are pleaders of lower grades. It is not likely that they should be guilty of such misconduct as would bring them into dishonour. Even if they were guilty of misconduct, it would be quite sufficient to prohibit them from competing for the examination for the next two years. Whether they obtained the questions by illegal



means or changed their answers, the examiners cannot be free from blame. The examiners should have taken care that the questions and the answers were not tampered with. The candidates have been punished, while the servants of the examiners who were accomplices with them in the offence have escaped scot-free. Each examiner gets Rs. 1,000, or Rs. 1,200 for conducting the examination, and therefore there seems to be no reason why he should long delay the examination of the answers of candidates. If the present examiners do not take interest in their work, new men should be appointed in their places. We have heard that some of the examiners are not acquainted with the vernacular, and examine the answers of the candidates with the assistance of their muharrirs who are bribed by the candidates. Eighteen candidates have been sacrificed at the altar of the High Court pleaders' examination. It remains to be seen how many men will be sacrificed at the examination for the lower grades of pleaders.

The same paper says: We are very thankful to Lord Lytton for appointing a commission to enquire into Pandit Har Sahai's case. But as the gentlemen who have been appointed members of the commission are all Government servants and belong to the judicial department, which is under the control of the High Court, we are afraid that they will not have the courage to express their opinions freely in opposition to the Judges of the High Court. Our hope only lies in Munshi Madho Lal. He is a man of good means and does not much care for his appointment.

The same paper publishes a number of terms along with the meanings which it attaches to them. Some of them are the following:—

A few terms as explained by the *Hindi Pradip*.

The police—an easy means of dishonouring respectable persons.

Tahsildars—those who realise the land revenue from zamindars with severity, and are the slaves of European officers.



Native—a low and mean fellow.

City Kotwals—the descendants of Haláku, Chengis Khan, Nadir Sháh, Timur Shah, &c.

Collectors—independent rulers of districts.

The same paper states that some cultivators of mauza Kuremara, pargana Nawabganj, in the Allahabad district, have cut the nose of the village patwari with a knife, on the ground that he inflicted a great loss upon them by making some false entries in his books. There is no doubt that patwaris levy blackmail upon cultivators, and harass those who do not comply with their illegal demands in a variety of ways. They do not fear the petty zamindars, and ingratiate themselves with the greater zamindars. In regard to the levy of the additional 2 per cent. cess, the writer remarks that the law provides that the zamindars should realise half of the amount which they have to pay on account of the additional cess from their tenants, but that some zamindars have begun to realise the whole amount from their tenants. When the Government passes any Act or issues any circular giving power to the zamindars to levy a tax or cess upon their tenants, it should distribute copies of a Hindi version of that Act or circular among the tenants.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Quisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 1st June, in regard to the recent economy circular, remarks that the Government has wisely prohibited the construction of all public works which are not absolutely necessary. The Public Works Department is a heavy drain upon the revenues. The more the economy is enforced in that department the better. The Government has also asked the district officers to reduce the expenditure of their offices as far as possible. But it is not clear in what way the district officers will be able to effect any retrenchment of expenditure. The office establishments of collectors, magistrates, tabsildars &c. are already on a very low scale, and no re-



ductions can be made in them without detriment to the public service. If the Government will reduce the pay of all highly paid officers, both Europeans and Natives, a great saving will be effected. Since Oudh has been amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces, there seems to be no reason why there should be different scales of pay for the various grades of officers in the two provinces. The same scales of pay should be fixed for the district judges and collectors in the North-Western Provinces as those lately fixed for the corresponding grades of officers in Oudh.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 30th May, in regard to the

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The conferring of summary powers on civil courts, and the establishment of *panchāits* in the North-Western Provinces.

proposed conferring of summary powers on civil courts, and the establishment of *panchāits* in the North-Western Provinces, remarks that the conferring of summary powers will undoubtedly simplify the work of civil courts to some extent, but that no good will accrue to the country from it, as is obvious from the results of the summary procedure prescribed for the trial of some criminal cases. In criminal cases which are summarily tried justice is generally not done to the defendants. There are very few munsifs and subordinate judges who conscientiously discharge their duties. When they have to examine many witnesses or much written evidence in any case, they postpone the trial for several months. When they see that they cannot postpone it any more, they dispose of it in a perfunctory way. We do not expect that justice will be properly administered by those officers who are not very diligent, if they are invested with summary powers. To our thinking, it would be better to establish *panchāits* for the disposal of petty litigation than to confer summary powers on civil and criminal courts. The establishment of *panchāits* recommends itself on several grounds: *First*, that poor persons and peasants, among whom petty litigation flourishes, will be able to obtain justice at the hands of a local *panchait* with less trouble and expense than at a regular court. *Secondly*, that



regular courts will be relieved of a great deal of petty litigation, and will be able to devote greater attention to more important business. *Thirdly*, that the establishment of *panchaitis* will check the increase of litigation. There is no doubt that increased legislation under the British Government has made the people more litigious. The former rulers had a Civil and a Penal Code, and established regular courts of justice. But litigation did not flourish to such a large extent under the old *régime* as at present. Increased litigation can be only attributed to increased legislation. A dozen or a score of new laws are enacted every year. When the Legislature can think of no new law, it busies itself with revising and amending the existing laws. We do not condemn the passing of new laws, because the enactment of good laws is the first mark of civilisation. What we mean is that the Government may enact any number of laws for the well-to-do classes, but that it should prescribe a small and simple code of laws for the poorer classes.

The same paper attributes the poverty of the agricultural classes to the heavy rates of interest which they have to pay to mahajans, and urges the need of the establishment of agricultural banks by Government as the only means of freeing them from the extortions of the mahajans and improving their condition.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 31st May strongly condemns the conduct of the Ramoshis, who are committing robbery and plunder in the Deccan, and have struck terror into the minds of the people, and asks the Government to adopt prompt measures for the suppression of this lawlessness.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 28th May, who is a sub-overseer at Etah, states that with the permission of the Secretary of State the Government of India has established a new subordinate engineering class at the Roorkee College. Only men of good families will

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The establishment of a new subordinate engineering class at the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.



be admitted into it. The candidates will not be required to pass any examination at the time of admission. Every candidate will have to obtain a certificate from some executive engineer before admission, to the effect that he can read and write fluently, and is strong and active enough to serve in the Public Works Department. They will get a monthly stipend of Rs. 10. The final examination will be held after one year. Those candidates who pass the examination will be appointed sub-overseers, and as far as possible, will be sent out to serve under those engineers at whose recommendation they were admitted into the college. The respectable classes should be very thankful to the Government for the establishment of this new class.

The *Samachar Sar* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 2nd June, refers to the case of  
The Monghyr case.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Mr. Magrath, the magistrate of Monghyr, who tried to make over a piece of land, which was in the possession of Mahant Lachmi Das, by force to the Majholi indigo factory, and remarks that if a native officer were guilty of such misconduct he would have been very severely punished.

#### RAILWAY.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 28th May complains that as there  
Railway tickets.

Circulation,  
630 copies.

is always a great rush of passengers at booking-offices at the time of the distribution of tickets, the passengers are exposed to great inconvenience and trouble in obtaining tickets, specially at the large stations. Railway tickets should be sold in every town by licensed vendors like postage and court fee stamps. Moreover, the tickets should bear no date.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 18th June briefly notices the  
Meeting held at Akola, Berar, on the 24th May in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.  
proceedings of the meeting held at Akola, Berar, on the 24th May, by the native officers and the nobility and gentry of Akola in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 30th May, in its local news column, complains that the inhabitants of the city of Agra suffer from a scarcity of water. A joint stock company has lately made some carts to supply water to the people, but the number of carts is not sufficient for the requirements of the whole city. The municipal committee of Agra has lately sanctioned the grant of ten thousand rupees for the purchase of stones for paving the streets; but it would be better to make some arrangements for the supply of water to the people instead.

The same paper states that a few days ago some European military officers went to a village near Tajganj in Agra. The village dogs began to bark at them. On this they ran after the dogs and unhesitatingly entered the houses of the villagers in pursuit of the dogs. The villagers drove away the dogs, and warned the officers not to enter their houses. But the officers again entered their houses, and on this a quarrel took place between them. The officers on their return to the cantonments reported the matter to the cantonment magistrate, who at once sent a number of policemen to arrest the villagers. Many villagers have been arrested by the police. Some men have abandoned the village through fear.

Circulation,  
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 31st May states that a daring robbery was committed about four miles from Moradabad on the road which goes from Moradabad to Meerut, on the night of the 17th or 18th May. The thieves robbed the travellers of more than one thousand rupees and valuable ornaments. One woman who was with the travellers is missing.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Mihiri Darakhshan* of the 1st June publishes a long article in refutation of the article of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*\* on the Khedive of Egypt (see page 337).

The *Mihiri Darakhshan*  
and the *Nur Afshan*.

\* The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* is edited by the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C. S. I., who is considered by the orthodox Musalmans as the head of the Anglicised School of Muhammadans.



of the *Selections* for 1879), and of that of the \* *Nur Afshan* concurring in the views of the *Aligarh Gazette*, and condemning the Muhammadan religion (see page 350 of the *Selections* for 1879). The writer says that nothing could be more dishonorable to Musalmans than the attacks made upon them in the two articles above referred to. Even if the grounds on which Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Reverend Mr. Kelso try to base an argument for the decline of Islam are not well founded, the dishonour to which the Musalmans are exposed in India is a sufficient proof of the decline of Islam. In the course of the article in question Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan has observed that the Musalmans have so far degenerated that where they are subject to a foreign rule they do not know how to make themselves loyal and faithful subjects, and where they themselves are the rulers, they are incapable of ruling properly over their subjects. In other words, the Musalmans are rebellious subjects and oppressive rulers. The object of Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan in condemning the whole Muhammadan population as disloyal is obviously to seek favour with the Government, so that he may continue to draw his present large pay. But this kind of loyalty cannot be relied upon. If he were poor and expressed such sentiments, his loyalty would be free from the suspicion of hypocrisy. It is surprising that although he was so loyally attached to the Government, he did not enlist himself as a volunteer and go to Afghanistan with the Afghan expedition. Are these cunning men, who aggrieve the hearts of 40 millions of Her Majesty's Musalman subjects by bringing false charges against them, the true well-wishers of the Government? If they imagine that they will win the good-will of their rulers in this way, they are mistaken. If Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan considers himself to be a Musalman, the question is whether he is a faithful subject

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\* The *Nur Afshan* is a missionary publication, and is edited and published by the Revd. Mr. Kelso of Ludhiana.



of Her Majesty. If he is really a faithful subject of Her Majesty, he is not a Musalman according to his own argument.

In regard to the statement of the *Nār Afshān* that the Quran teaches pride, self-conceit and love of lust, the writer challenges the missionaries to answer if any thing could be indicative of greater pride than the assertion of Christ, viz., "All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers" (see St. John, ch. x. 8.) This is of course a reference to all those prophets who preceded Christ. Nothing could be more conceited than the statement of Christ, viz., "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater than he," (see St. Matthew, ch. xi. 11). In other words, a Christian, even if he be a shoe-maker or a sweeper, is greater than John the Baptist, who was greatest of all the prophets. If those Christians who belong to the lower ranks, are greater than the prophets, those Christians who belong to the higher ranks must be greater than God himself. As regards the love of lust, look at the command of God to Hosea, as stated in the Bible. viz., "Go, take unto thee a wife of whoredoms and children of whoredoms," (see Hosea, ch. I. 2).

Circulation.  
90 copies.

It appears from the *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 23rd May (received on the 31st idem) that the fine which the editor of that paper was sentenced to pay by the assistant magistrate of Moradabad for defamation (see page 292 of the *Selections* for 1879), has been remitted by the sessions judge on appeal.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	May, 30th & June 2nd, respectively.	1879.	650 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 28th	" 3rd	225 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 31st	" 5th	100 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-din</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 28th	May 31st	1,246 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	June, 1st	June, 3rd	125 copies.
6	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Syyid Fakhr-ud-din,	May, 27th	May, 31st	90 "
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng. lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	" 31st & June 3rd.	June, 3rd & 5th, respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.)
8	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Sada Nand	June, 1st	" 4th	57 copies.
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Shahjahan pur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	" 3rd	30 "
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chanden Lal	May, 24th	May, 30th	130 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-I'anjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 30th	June, 2nd	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 29th	" 3rd	100 copies.



## List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Baba Bhutt Nath,	1879. May, 30th	June 2nd	600 copies.
14 <i>Arya Patrika</i>	Mirzapur.	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	June, 1st	" 1st	599 "
15 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	"	5th	90 "
16 <i>Benares Akhbar</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutt,	" 29th	3rd	71 "
17 <i>Beitar Bitor</i>	Klichpur.	Marathi	Ditto	Knath Sakha Ram,	" 27th	May, 30th	105 "
18 <i>Beitar Samachar</i>	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	June, 1st	June 4th	250 "
19 <i>Bharat Baudha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	May 30th	May, 31st	175 "
20 <i>Dabtabah Quisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Babadur	31st	June, 3rd	183 "
21 <i>Dabtabah Sikandri,</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan,	June, 2nd	" 4th	365 "
22 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	May, 25th	May, 30th	"
23 <i>Hindi Pradin</i>	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhut	June, 1st	June, 5th	180 "
24 <i>Jaipur Akhbar</i>	Jaipur	Urdu	Weekly	Najar Khan	May, 30th	June, 4th	125 "
25 <i>Jalwah Nur</i>	Meerut.	Ditto	Ditto	Rai Ganeahi Lal	June, 1st	3rd	105 "
26 <i>Karnamukh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 2nd	4th	250 "
27 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Sarma,	"	5th	275 "
28 <i>Khair Ahwah-i-Alam.</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 1st	" 4th	105 "
29 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	May, 31st	"	25 "
30 <i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 28th & 31st,	" 31st, & June 3rd respectively.	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
31 <i>Lank-i-Mahsus</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Mehndi Hussain Khan,	" 9th, 16th & 23rd.	May, 31st	90 copies.



32	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	28th to 3rd June	May 30th to 5th June respectively	400	"
33	Mahad Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Gobind Raghunath	23rd & 30th	June 3rd	175	"
34	Maryat Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gordhan Das	26th	1st	100	"
35	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan	June, 1st	3rd	150	"
36	Mihir-i-Darakhshan	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nasrat Ali	"	5th	300	"
37	Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	2nd	4th	200	"
38	Mumba-ul-Akham	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	May, 30th	"	25	"
39	Muraqa-i-Tahrir	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Behari Lal	June, 1st	1st	112	"
40	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	May, 27th	May, 30th	46	"
41	Nair-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	June, 26th	June, 1st	104	"
42	Najmal Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat	26th to 31st	2nd, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, respectively.	413	"
43	Nasim-i-Agro	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yadhistar Chandar Das	30th	2nd	150	"
44	Nur-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	29th	May, 31st	430	"
45	Nur-ul-Abzar	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Koshan Lal	June, 1st	June, 2nd	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)	"
46	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	May, 31st	May, 31st	410	"
47	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nasrat Ali	June, 1st	June, 5th	150	"
48	Nusrat-ul-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	50	"
49	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	May, 30th to June 5th	May, 30th to June 5th, respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
50	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	27th & June 3rd	June 5th	320 copies	"
51	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	31st	3rd	350	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Fateh-ud-din	June 2nd	June 4th	225
53 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	May, 26th & June 2nd.	May, 30th & June 5th, respectively.	250 copies.
54 <i>Framod Sindhi</i>	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	June, 2nd	June, 4th	150
55 <i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	May, 28th	May, 30th	85
56 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	June, 1st	June 3rd	150
57 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 2nd	" 4th	475
58 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	May, 31st	" 5th	64
59 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ata-ul-la	" 26th	May, 31st	150
60 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	" 31st	June, 2nd	170
61 <i>Ditto</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das.	" 28th	May, 31st	110
62 <i>Samachar Sar</i>	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Lal Gopal Chackarwati.	June, 2nd	June, 3rd	500
63 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haidar Ali	3rd	5th	250
64 <i>Urdu Akhbar</i>	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	May, 31st	" 4th	200
65 <i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 26th	May, 30th	155

ALLAHABAD,  
The 9th June, 1879.

PRIYA DAS,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.